# America Does What Others Vainly Tried.

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS' TRIALS ENDED.

The Trade of China and India Secured.

# The Pacific Railroad Completed.

#### How Travel Is to Be Conducted.

The world progresses. There has been no let up in the advance stride of humanity, speaking both geographically and politically. It is not necessary to refer to the political advances the world has made. Any one who knows anything of the history of mankind, knows that since the days of patriarchal government, of feudal government, man has won in the appreciation of his individual capacity and worth. All this is well known and need not be recapitulated. In regard to geography the advance was as great and marked. But if we attempt to review our geographical knowledge of the present day, and compare it with what it was enturies ago, we must contess, that the material interests of trading nations did more towards developing the hidden resources of an unknown world han all the purely scientific studies of those who spent their lives in rummaging over maps and books and in drawing and writing them for the edification

Take Vasco da Gama, for instance. What was it that inspired him to seek a short route to India? manufactures of India and the raw material of the Indian and Chinese products were so very costly in Europe, and their cost was so much increased by the sive transportation overland that a cheaper way, though it may be round about the world, was ought, for purely commercial reasons and purposes. Vasca da Gama was the fortunate man who Africa, and by whom it was named the Cape of Good Hope, indicating that the turning of this Cape would realize whatever of good hope the navigator may have of the ultimate venture of his journey.

What else did Columbus seek but a shorter to India than that discovered by Vasco da Gama? He foresaw, prophetically perhaps, that to go west

what erse did Columbus seek but a shorter ronte to India than that discovered by Vasco da Gama? He foresaw, prophetically perhaps, that to go west was a better way to reach the Indies than to go south and then "timr the cape" and run back to the east. By making his experiment he discovered this continent, and for it his name will forever live in history. Yet, what impelled him to seek this western course to the Indies was only the desire to find a shorter route for commerce and to lessen the cost of Asiatic merchandise to the European consumer. What did Balboa want when, with the the expense of many lives and suffering almost untold, hardships and privations, he ascened, the Andes and exclaimed his prayers to the Almighty, on beholding the Bay of Panama and the mighty expanse of the Pacific Ocean. It was, to speak in modern language, a commercial venture. It was again what implied Vasco da Gama and Columbus to seek a shorter route to India. All the subsequent vorages of celebrated ocean travellers, of Magellan and Cook, were prompted by commercial interests, and even the searce for the northwest passage was nothing else but an attempt to obtain a shorter ocean route to the Indiae, so that the Eastern trade may be secured to the nation that discovered it.

Then came other experiments. The mechanical science of the world had increased. It was known how to sever continents, how to connect oceans. Great ship canals were projected. The first Napoleon made the first large attempt in this direction, and the Grand Canal, connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean, was commenced and completed under his prayers. While yet a general, he projected the gigantic work, finally undertaken under the reign of his nephew, the turit Napoleon, the cutting through of the Isthmus of Suez. And why? Only to gain a shorter passage to the Asiatic been hives of trade. Englishmen have long thought of cutting through of the Isthmus of Suez. And why? Only to gain a shorter passage to the Asiatic been hives of trading community a shorter

when in London, a treatise, entitled "ideas Napoleoniennes," in which, with great sagacity, he explained the importance of a through passage by the West to China and India. With remarkable accuracy he described the topographical condition of Nichragua, and how, by using the river San Juan, the lakes of Nicaragua and how, by using the river San Juan, the lakes of Nicaragua and how, by using the river San Juan, the lakes of Nicaragua and Managua and the bay of Fonseca, a ship canal could be built. His idea was taken up by others, Americans as well as English, but no result was ever achieved. The Panama Railroad was built, in aid of our own trading community, to sustain the commercial connection of the Atlantic States with our Pacific possessions. This was a success; yet but a partial one, as it did not give a zoute to the Asiatic trade. The Tehuautepee road in Mexico was projected and partiy surveyed from Minatitian, on the Coatzacoalcos river, to La Vietosa Ray, but nothing further than a wagon road was ever built. On this, as on the Nicaragua route, the mail was carried for a time; yet for the great route to India it was never available and, perhaps, never will be. George E. Squire was for years at work on his projected railway through Yucatan and Honduras, but as yet not the first spadeful of ground has been dug. And behind all these different enterprises lay the thought, that, if successful, a new and shorter route might have been won for the trading nations of the earth to reach the Eastern continent for the parpose of barter.

They have all failed in a greater or less degree. Even that which has so far paid best and yielded the largest revenue, the Panama Raitroad, is not what it should be; it is not a new road to the Indian and Chinese commerce. The French have so far done very well on the Istamus of Swez; they have dug and dug and made a way for their pleasure steamers to pass; but for the general commerce of the world they have and, so far, at least, done much.

Rusala is endeavoring, in the same directi

suring and trading Europe. But let us take a view of what has been done in this respect here in our own country.

A certain book about to be published contains a long chapter on this matter, and with all its length and tediousness of claboration, it fails to give the true aspect of the case. It is not necessary nor at all useful to go back into the last century and to dig up explorations. These are mere ideas, prophetic perhaps, but not based on any actuality. But one of our statesmen, the man to whom the country is probably most indebted for the present results, had a very practical view of this matter, now exactly fifty years ago. The man we refer to was Thomas Mart Benton, for thirty years a Senator of the United States from the State of Missouri, in the year 1819 Benton was the editor of the St. Louis (Mo.) Inguiver, and in that journal he wrote a series of articles in which, partly from personal inspection, partly from knowledge acquired from "trappers" and Indian traders in the then Mexican State of California, beyond the Rocky Mountains, he strongly advocated the building of a wagon road from St. Louis to the Bay of San Francisco, to end at some point on the San Jacuinto or San Joaquin rivers. He spoke of the Eastern trade with the full knowledge of its history, and carnestly impressed upon the people the fact that by accilitating the transit across the Continent of the trade of the East the wealth of the country would be immeasurably increased. At that time railroads were not known. Biephenson had not yet put the steam engine on wheels. Still the grasping mind of a Benton forems to his own intellect, and he pressed it with all the vigor and power of his pen. Nor did he forget it, when two years later he entered the Sensor.

elevations:-		
Distance.	Stations.	Elecate
San Fran	cisco	W. P. R. R. T
27-Vallelo's	Mills	
79 -Stockton		
124-Sacrame	nto	C. P. R. R.
	le	
	***************	
193-Alta		3.
222_Summit	Sierra Nevada	î.
	****************	
one Camp 94	(State line)	
ore Pone (Vi	rginia station)	4,
211 Wadewo	rtn (Big Bend Tru	ckee) 4.
252 Hambole	it Lake	(GROE)
asz-oreana		
418-Mill City		Warmhalder
448-Winnem	ucca (North Bend	Humboldt) 4,
520-Argenta,	Reese river valle	y 4,
981-EIKO (W)	nite Pine)	5,
650-Humboid	it Wells	5,
792-North P	omt salt Lake	4
819Promont	ory City	4,
871—Ogden C	ity (Salt Lake City	Branch, U. P.
R. R.,		4,
937—Wasatch	Summit	7,
994—Fort Bri	dger	
,095—Green K	iver	6,
,230-Bridger	s Pass (Rocky Mo	untains) 7,
,334—Laramle		7,
.376—Sherman	(summit Black )	Hills) 8,
.399—Cheyenn	e	6.
.734-Fort Kei	urny	2,
,924-Omana		
The letters in	the above table a	re to be understo
as meaning (W.	P. R. R.) Wester	n Pacific Railros

The letters in the above table are to be understood as meaning (W. F. R. R.) Western Pacific Railroad running from San Francisco to Sacramento; (C. P. R. R.) Central Pacific Railroad, organized under the laws of the State of California, to build a line from Sacramento east to the State line, and afterward-recognized and subsidized by Congress, to extend its line east to connect its road with that of the Union Pacific Railroad (U. P. R. R.) building from Omaha to the west. The road has now been built. To-morrow the connection will have been made and after that through travel from New York to San Francisco may be considered open, overland, by continuous line of railway. That this was no easy work may be imagined. As a single item of expenditure and as indicating the rest of the cost, it may be mentioned, that the expense of blasting powder used for the first 140 miles east of Sacramento was not less than \$900,000. Portions of the line have cost as high as \$200,000 per mile, and the average cost per mile of the mountain section was about \$100,000.

not less than \$900,000. Portions of the line have cost as high as \$300,000 per mile, and the average cost per mile of the mountain section was about \$100,000. Mow Trakel is To as Conditions.

In expectation of the junction of the two roads, the Central and the Union Pacific, both companies have made ample preparations to accommodate trade and the travelling public. The first thing upon which they had to agree was, of course, the rate of passage from ocean to ocean. The respective officers of the companies were in consultation yesterday, and they came to a temporary understanding that the fare from New York to San Francisco for emigrant and second class passengers should be \$75, and for first class passengers \$154. In regard to the charge for through freight nothing definite has yet been arranged, but a tariff will be determined on in a few days. It is expected that the trip from shore to shore can be made in between six and seven days. For the present the time of running will be rather shower, as the track is new and wants ballasting and "surfacing." After that, when from running trains the proper firmness is gained, the time will be somewhat inside of six day. So that a person leaving New York on Monday morning may spend his next Sunday in sight of the Goiden Gate of the Pacific. The Union Company, as well as the Central, have each over 2,000 freight cars in readiness to transport whatever of merchandlse may offer, and while the first has over 180 locomotives, the latter counts 180, all in good working crder. They were all made in the Eastern States, excepting two, which were constructed at San Francisco. File Central burns wood only in their engines. The Union was fortunate enough to find heavy and extensive coal beds on the government lands donated along the line, sufficient to yield them fuel for centuries to come, and they had, their locomotives constructed to burn coal and they union the material themselves.

On passenger trains everything will be provided that the wants of man may suggest. Sleeping cars,

# mento-The Completion of the Work Inter-

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7, 1889. Despatches from Promontory state that the Union Pacific Company are unable to complete their road before Monday, the 10th. The delay caused great disappointment here and in Sacramento, every preparation being completed to celebrate the event to paration being competed to celebrate the event to-morrow in a bentung manner. Heavy rain storms have interfered with the work, causing considerable dumage to the track and bridges in the neighborhood of Echo City and Ogden. The celebration takes place at Sacramento and San Francisco to-morrow (Satur-day), although the ceremony of joining the two roads is postponed until Monday noon.

PRILADELPHIA, May 8, 1860. At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange, held here to-day, Mr. J. H. Michener, President, called attention to the completion of the Pacific Railroad. The following resolution was unanimously adopt-

many private buildings in honor of the completion of the road

The Celebration in Springfield, Mass

SPRINGFIELD, May 8, 1869. The entire force of workmen of Mason's car man-ufactory, in this city, united this afternoon in the elebration of the opening of the Union Pacific Railcelebration of the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad. They formed a procession, headed by the armory band, and accompanied by the Union battery, and marched from the shops of the company through the principal streets of the city, each man bearing some tool or implement of his trade. Banners bearing "Our cars unite the Atlantic and Pacific," "Four hundred car builders celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad," "For San Francisco, connecting with ferry to China," ac., were conspicuous in the procession.

Mason's company are now building fifty-two passenger cars and a large number of freight cars for the Pacific Railroad. The first through train for Sacramento left Springfield several days since.

#### PARIS FASHIONS.

The Weather and Its Effects—Fashionable Receptions and Evening Tollets—Spring Fash-ions—The Empress' Trip to Egypt—Ivy and Ruins.

The balmy whites of spring, sweet, earthy smell of violets and fragrant ringing of hyacinth bells only lasted four days, one of which for the races, and since then we have had nothing but March blasts and hail showers. The summer had leaped over spring in a frisky mood, but just as friskily turned back again. Those who unsuspectingly threw off their velvet casaques, fur boas and quilted rotondes are now in the hands of Doctor Gargle, very irate at mention of spring rush-green foulard, iris blue and buttercup crépe de chine. They are courting their warming pans instead of cotillon carabers, their throats are bound up with flannel and as stiff as if under a military collar, and cold cream has invaded faces on which agues, paint and dyes created those peculia lilies and roses which rise under the touch of nare's paw and the puff. If the sufferer, confined to he bed, thinks of the new open bodice and outstanding, fan-like cherusque (ruff) she sneezes; if she diverts her thoughts violently to the other new object—the diadem of rosebads called a hat—she feels a pain in her ears, or her teeth chatter, or she coughs; if, by way of being strong-minded, she resolves to medi tate on all the hot, warm accommodations which form a pannier, she clutches hold of a downy blanket and brings it up over every part not the pannier region, and the bags of bonbons with which her couch was strewn roll down in cascades. The maid fortunately enters with a steaming cup of lime blossom and orange flower tea. It is an odoriferous beverage, producing moisture of the skin, and when sweetened with proper proportion of mulberry juice is sure to remove that pricking in the throat which would be quitpunishment sufficient for imprudence if only in the ongue. After the resettling of bedclothes, closing of curtains and heaping of bonbon bags on a side table, the maid retires on tiptoe and the invalid, much soothed for at least ten minutes, pushes her crimped hair unceremoniously under her cap and tries to think of death. What if all Father Felix preached about at the Cathedral were true or to come true? What if this cold were to turn into bronchitis and bronchitis into an angina and she were to be buried in twenty-four hours to prevent contagion? Sudden tremor and dread increase the effect of the tea, a fearful perspiration makes her all the more nervous, the fibs she has told, the slander propagated, the bills run up, the love notes torn, the locks of hair given—an! and she wrenches the bell pull close at hand; Doctor Gargie must attend instantly, madame is dying. Of course the doctor likes such patients and comes as often as he is sent for, changes the tea, recommending botted violeus sweetened with gum syrup, a hot bottle to madame's feet, then retires. The Latin prescription is made up in haste at the chemist's—it is a fruit paste with a bard name. In the evening doctor looks in for the third time and finds monsieur, who is very much attached to his wife and has brought her home more bonbons, a lace fan and other crists? she has passed through are talked over, the physician receives his lees, and when he has departed madame avaits herself of the occasion to get up an affecting scene, during which millinery trimmings and the "conturrer" or manuallor are confessed. Monsteur, who is awfull afraid of nysteries and another "crists," promises to pay, so that, what with this assurance and madame's fear of death, the pores of the skin are opened, and thus a cold ends in high life.

The prudent, who believe in their grandmothers and do not trust in atmospheric changes, have enjoyed themselves in the heavy bed-curtain hangings which resume the type of the present day. They have not thrown off their skin are opened, and thus a cold ends in high life.

The prudent, who believe in their grandmothers and do not trust in of curtains and heaping of bonbon bags on a side table, the maid retires on tiptoe and the invalid, much soothed for at least ten minutes, pushes her

colors to indicate their buttons of honor. The exKing of Spain, Mrs. Milnor Gibson, Gustave Dore,
Arscene Houssaye, Bierstaat and other well known
celebrities were among the guests. This party is certainly one of the most genia and home-like, notwithstanding the spiendid and official preparations made,
which has been given this season. Mr. and Mrs.
Burlingame received the guests at the door of their
salons, and their adable manner cast intimacy into
the reception from the very beginning. A few of the
tolicis are the following:—A lady with a tea rose
complexion wore a blue slik covered with taile,
spangied with silver in her lant, Malmaison roses.
She was quite silver-blue, like the azure of the Last,
and reminded the of an Asiate cloud.

Another becauty of a different style, with ardent
con panner and flounce train.

It seemed like faityland when the perfume of the
exotics reached the observer hidden in a dark corner, and he could watch unseen the silky, glossy
vervety belies indulating in the happy throng, while
Chinese went to and for oan silently tred on the thin
soles of their shoes. The ten-caddy sensation that
ever creeps over a European in Iront of a Chinaman
was at this ball replaced by ivory and sandal wood reminiscences—a penetrating consciousness that their
nation was the origin of all civilization and lovers of
fine agts. The French are all much obliged to Mr.
Burlingame for introducing them here under their
true and a favorable light, while the Parisiennes are
making great preparations for the ball or to-morrow.
The other fete was the Empress' Monday. At her
first she wore a straw-colored robe, with variegated
pansics—a flower she is very partial to; at her second
a white satin dress, and roses all round the lower
part of the robe: they were thrown on as if cut and
fung where they were to cling. The chignon did not
jut out behind nor bubble up, but the fair hair was
plaited in lustrous tresses and feli somewhat low on
the neck. A sober effect had evidently been
the colories and the season

for Chalons as soon as the Corps Legislatif is dis-

for Chaions as soon as the Corps Legislatif is dissolved.

His Majesty enters his sixty-second year today, the 20th of April. It is the age stipulated for cheft de bureau to retire from public administrations, railways and ministries. They get a pension at this period of decline, and it is not unlikely this might have been what the Emperor was wishing for when he proposed that 250 francs annually should be paid to the veterans of the army, it is not much for his special case, certainly, because of white gloves and worked blue coals.

Princess de Metternich will give four small dancing Thursdays; but it is Mme. Musard who is now outdoing Mme. de Metternich.

Mme. Musard gives a dinner party every Sunday, when her house in the avenue de Séna is one fame of light. A negro, a Chinaman and two Englishmen of gigantic proportions wait at table. Nothing can surpass the splendor of the service. The descriptions made of her stables and works of art are beneath reality. Politicians, diplomatists and members of the press are her preferred guests.

A striking habitue at Mme. Musard's is a lovely woman whose attractions are steel gray eyes fringed with black lashes and abundant fair hair. Her toilet last Sunday was white poult trimmed with alternate founces of white and pink coral tarfetas, headed by ruche. Her flowers were pink geraniums, her jewels pink coral. It was at Mme. Musard's that mild Havana brown crape was first started and trimmed with gold fringe and amber fruit. Here did a brunette, attired in a robe of sulphur shade, first wear the Narcissus diadem with genmed sapphire heart. Here can diamond insects quiver on feather aigreties that are not to be matched. Talking of headdress reminds me of the last bon not aloud about Isabelia of Spain. "What wreath is that on her head?" asked one prince of another at the races. "Oh, iyy; ivy loves ruins, you know." "Sut ivy and ruins suggest restoration," was the first prince's deep remark.

### FORGERY OF HAYTIEN BANK NOTES.

Six Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Sparious Notes Put in Circulation in Hayti-Arrest o

One of the most extensive forgeries of modern date has just been brought to light in this city. It was first brought to light, however, in the republic of Hayti. The discovery developed the fact that \$600,000 of forged notes, purporting to be two dollar notes of the republic of Hayti, had been put in circulation there. As soon as the Treasurer General of the republic made this astounding discovery he im-mediately set to work to trace the notes to their source, and finally came to the conclusion that the counterfeiting had been done in the city of New York. He therefore communicated with Superintendent Kennedy in regard to the matter, when that official detailed detectives Farley and Eustace to work up the case. This, as a matter of course, was no easy task, for they had no clue whatever guide them in their searches for the counterfeiters, and the Haytien government were unable to giv them the slightest information which might have thrown some light upon the swindle. Farley and Eustace, however, are men who believe that where-fore there is a will there is considerable of a broad Enstace, nowever, are men who believe disk where fore there is a will there is considerable of a broad way, and so they each one joined himself together, as Hugo would say, and worked day and night to ferret out the whereabouts of the counterfeiters. At length success crowned their efforts, at least so far as to accomplish the arrest of the conterfeiters. At length success crowned their efforts, at least so far as to accomplish the arrest of the alleged printers of the notes in this city and the party charged with negotiating for the same. The name of this last individual is John Burt, No. 34 Sixth avenue, and the printers Affonso Brett and Wm. Hinch Jones, of the itim of Brett & Jones, printers, No. 83 Nassau street. Preliminary to the arrest of these parties the following affidavits were made before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs:—

Evaniste Laroche, of the St. Germain Hotel, being duly aworn, deposes and says that he is the Charge d'Affaires and Consait General for the republic of Hayti to the government of the United States, and that he has been informed that the note hereto antexed and purporting to be a two dollar note of the republic of Hayti was, with many others of like character, made and printed by Affonso Brett, Wm. H. H. Jones and John Rust. Deponent has examined said note and the same is faise, forged and counterfeit, and he therefore charges said Brett, Jones and Rust was the counterfeit, and with the subject of the content of the Content ment to cheat and defraud, and prays that said Brett, Jones and Rust may be arrested and dealt with as the law direct.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1659—E. Howan, Police Justice.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1808—1. BOLAS, Police Jastice.

J. Manger, of 65 Fulion street, being duly sworn, says that some time during the winter of 1867-8 he was at the other of Brett & Co., at Mo. 85 Narsau street, in the city of New York, and there saw being made a number of notes similar to the one annexed to deponent's afficiavit; deconent, while in said office, had a conversation with Wm. H. H. Jones relative to said notes, and he was told by said Jones that he had authority to have said notes printed, through Colonel Wood, a detective officer in the government service; dependent carried a number of the control of the Wood, and the wards carried a number of the control of the count of Brett & Co., at the rate of about \$500 for every 25,000 of said notes; deponent carried said notes to Rust on two occasions, and to the best of his knowledge carried about 25,000 of said notes, on each occasions.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1839.—E. Hogan, Police Jastice.

each occasion.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1892.—E. Hogan, Police Justice.

Upon the above affidavits the parties named therein as implicated in the alleged forgeries were arrested. Yesterday they were taken before Judge Hogan. There were also in attendance Mr. Laroche, the Consul General of Hayt, and Mr. Elwood, Spanish Consul in this city. The examination of the accased, who were represented by counsel, was set down for to-day. Meantime the parties were left in the custody of the detectives arresting them. The Consul General for the present seems disposed, not withstanding his affidavit, to consider them innocent of the grave charge preferred against them, and only expresses an anxiety on behalf of his government to trace out the parties who concocted the forgery and set the forged issues in circulation in Hayti. For that matter the accused all assert their innocence. Burr says—at least so say the detectives for him—that last fail an admiral of the Haytien navy called on him and asked thus if he could print the notes. Burr said that he told the admiral he could not print them, as he was an engraver and not a printer. According to Burr the admiral then asked him where he could get the notes done, adding that he was deputized by the Haytien government to have the "stamps" printed. Burr then went to Breit, and the latter then overformed the work. Burr states that three officials occupying high positions in the Haytien government are implicated in the swindle.

"stamps" printed. Burt toen went to Brett, and the latter then oerformed the work. Burt states that three officials occupying high positions in the Haytien government are implicated in the swindle. It is said that \$800,000 worth of the spurious nodes were printed in this city, \$600,000 of which were palmed off on the sable innabitants of Hayti, as stated above, the remaining \$200,000 being found in the hands of the alleged printers. Messrs. Brett and Jones say that they did the work as ordinary job work, having no supposition whatever that they were adding any counterfeiting schemes.

The notes are good counterfeits, though as compared with the genuine notes it is not difficult to detect the difference. The medallion likeness on either of the upper sides of the note of President Geffrard, as also the vignette—the Haytien coat of arms between them—are not so clear, and then in the lettering some of the accents are omitted. The water mark on the original is also wanting. The note is about the breadth of an ordinary greenback and half the length, and only black printing on white paper, like the original, and, therefore, an easy counterfeit. On either end crosswise of the note are the words "two dollars" (deux gourdes), and the translation of the lettering is as follows:—"Republic of Hayti. The present bill circulates in the republic for stoy dollars, and the public treasurer guarantees to the bearer this value, in virtue of the law of April 16, 1827. For the Treasurer General." And then come the signatures, which are various.

# THE SYRACUSE BOND ROBBERY.

Some of the Stolen Bonds Offered for Sale is This City—Arrest of a Philadelphia Broker.
The public have not yet forgotten the robbery in
August last in Syracuse of \$18,500 in bonds belong
ing to the Syracuse Savings Institution. These bonds as will be remembered, consisted of eight bonds of Onondaga county, of \$1,000 each; five bonds of Onondaga county, of \$500 each; two Roch-ester lity bonds, of \$1,000 each, and six other bonds, of \$1,000 each. So skilfully was the robbery effected that the perpetrators left no trace for their detec that the perpetrators left no trace for their detection. The only recourse for the losers of the stolen bonds was to keep a sharp lookout against their being ofered in the marker. In this latter regard the officers of the savings bank have accordingly been unremitting in their watchfulness, it was presumed the bands, or some of them, would come to the surface. This presumption appears from the following developments to have been rightly founded:—

A few days singe the discovery was unade that Mr. Holms B. Kelly, a broker, of Philadelphia, had been offering for sale some of the stolen bonds to Kendrick & Co. brokers, No. 50 Exchange place, or rather had leen seeking the negotiation of the bonds through these parties. Mr. Kelly, on being seen and interrogated on the subject, claimed that he bought the bonds of Mr. J. C. Clark, of Lancaster. Pa., and that he paid ninety-two cents a dollar on them. The fact was further ascertained that Kelly offered \$6,000 of the bonds for \$4,000 to Messrs, Glendenning, Davis & Anning, Dankers, No. 2 Nassau street. These latter bonds he asserted that he obtained from a stranger in Philadelphia. Mr. Onaries Manuit, of the Syracuse Savings Bank, the loser of the bonds, made affidavit to the above facts, and upon which our statement of the case is wholly based before Judge Hogan at the Tombs, and upon thich our statement of the case is wholly hased before Judge Hogan at the Tombs, and upon which our statement of the case is wholly hased before Judge Hogan at the Tombs, and upon which our statement of the case is wholly hased before Judge Hogan at the Tombs, and upon which our statement of the case is wholly hased before Judge Hogan at the Tombs, and upon which our statement of the case is wholly hased before Judge Hogan at the Tombs, and upon which our statement of the case is wholly hased before Judge Hogan at the Tombs, and upon which our statement of the case is wholly hased before Judge Hogan at the Tombs, and upon which our statement of the case is wholly hased before Judge Hogan non. The only recourse for the losers of the stoler

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

in the HERALD of the 4th tost, my name nected with the disturbance at the house of Metro-politan Engine No. 9. I was never foreman of that company. I had no connection with the matter whatever. The entire statement as regards me is incorrect in every particular.

JAMES LITTLE, formerly Foreman of No. 15. [Reference in the article referred to was made to a Foreman Little, of Englas Company No. 9.—ED.]

# WASHINGTON.

Bagtish Affairs in the Spanish West Indies.

Up to this time no particulars have been received here of the alleged sinking of the British brig by a Spanish received. Spanish war vessel, mentioned in a despatch from the English Consul at Havana to the British Minister a few days ago. Mr. Thornton says that the officer in command of the British squadron at the West Indies has full instructions from the English government to protect the interests of British subjects in that quarter, and that he will not only do so but that he will demand prompt satisfaction for any outrages that have been or may be committed on vessels sail-ing under the British flag. The Spanish govern-ment, Mr. Thornton thinks, has no disposition to get into a quarrel with England, and should any of the officers of the Spanish navy, through indiscretion or too much zeal, commit any depredations upon British commerce, the home government will redress the grievance as soon as it is brought to their attention. It is now thought that the Consul who sent the despatch to the British Minister about the sinking of the English brig was misinformed. Mr. Thornton thinks that if such an outrage had been committed he would have had fur-ther particulars about it either from the Consul or English commander on the West India station. Radical Movement Against the Cabinet-Summer and Stanton for the State and

Treasury Departments.

Changes in the Cabinet continue to be discuss with great freedom among the politicians now here. Senator Sumner, it is said, is casting his eyes toward the State Department, and Edwin M. Stan-ton is spoken of for the Treasury Department by prominent radicals, who, while they are satisfied ner, in conversation with a gentleman a few days ago, said that if the country demanded his services in the State Department he could not refuse, although, if his own wishes were consulted, of course he did not want the place. Notwithstanding this modest disclaimer it is said by those who know Sumner best that he would readily take the State Department if it were offered him. Stanton has a great idea of his ability to manage the finances, and had he been offered the place at the outset there is good reason to believe he would have accepted it. It is said that the hue and cry gotten up by the radical press about the Cabinet has for its ultimate object the displacement of some of the present Cabinet officers to make way for more pronounced radicals, like Sumner and Stanton, I Cabinet intends to retire just at present, certainly not before the meeting of Congress next winter. They say the positions sought them and not they the positions; that some of them accepted at the earnest request of the President, and that whenever he in dicates that their resignations are necessary to insure the success of his administration they will be forthcoming. They do not propose, however, to be

frightened into resigning by what they term news

paper clamor.

of New Appointees.

The smoke of battle having completely blown away since the exodus of the last of the office-seekers, the President finds some time for reflection and particularly for a retrospective look over the appointments which were made during th sitting of the Senate. It has been discovered that a number of persons, during the indecent haste of the politicians, forced their way into office under false colors or through the misrepresentations of political friends. The President declared some time since quickly as any other if he found he was unworthy of trust. It is understood that this rule is being put in force, and removals are being made where parties are shown notoriously unfit for their positions. In the State Department it is mentioned that several In the other departments the same landable policy public service.

ments.

Robert W. Lositer, Pension Agent at North Carolina. Richard F. Goggin, Collector of Customs for the district of Eric, Pa. George A. Houghton, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Sixth district. John Wilde, Surveyor of Customs at Chester, Pa. Daniel P. Suyder, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Georgia district, vice Watson resigned. Willett A. Hopkins, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of New York, vice George A. Everett.

Special Custom House Appointments.

The following appointments of Special Customs Agents have been made by the Secretary of the

Agents have been made by the Secretary of the

Treasury:—
J. C. Dutch for the Fifth district, headquarters Savannah; George E. T. S. Schenck, a brother of Representative Schenck, has been appointed special agent for the Eighth district, headquarters New Orleans; Levi Nutting for the Thirteenth district, headquarters St. Paul, Minn.; A. R. Lieb for the Fifth district, headquarters Key West, and T. N. Goowin for the district of Virginia and North Carolina, headquarters Norfolk. J. H. Woggin has been appointed Assistant Special Agent and assigned to duty in the

The Farewell Address of the Peruvian Minister and the Reply of President Grant. On taking leave yesterday, Mr. F. A. Garcia, En-voy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, addressed the President as follows:-

voy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, addressed the President as follows:

Sir.—The President of Peru has been picased to declare terminated the diplomatic mission which he had confided to me near the United States, and so informs your Excelency in the Cabinet letter that i have the honor of placing in your hands. One of the most earnest and constant aspirations of the worthy citizen who now presides over the destinies of Peru is the creation and development of useful enterprises, which shall bring the natural progress of our country to a level with her moral and intellectual growth and enable her to participate in the greatness so lavishiy bestowed upon this happy nation by the civilizing action of the distribution of the population of the population of the properties of the properties of the proverinal munificence of our soil and by the sympating and graitude of a hospitable and generous community. Seconding the elevated views of the Peruvian government and guided by the unwavering attachment which I entertain for your country, it has been graitifying to me, both in the discharge of my official duties and within the sphere of my private actions, to contribute effectually, not only in consolidating the friendship and harmonious relations now existing between Peru and the United States, but also in promoting, under that new phase, the development of sites which must tend to hasten the association of the capital and industry of your fellow citizens with those undertakings recently initiated in Peru, which promise a glorious future. On withdrawing from the chonorable post I have occupied, permit me, sir, at the same time I offer my heartfeit thanks for the very kind reception you have been pleased to give me, also to express the confidence I feel that those relations, so beneficial to Peru as well as to the United States, will in future have for their safeguard the greatness of your name, the justification of your government, and the special sympathy with which you have ever honored all the othe

States of our America.

THE PRESIDENT'S KEPLY.

THE PRESIDENT'S KEPLY.

The President replied as follows:—

Mr. Garcia—li gives me pleasure at all times to hear of the prosperity and advancement of the republican States in this hemisphere. Their progress and success encourage the expectation of the future egtension of republican principles and their adoption by other communities. As you are taking leave, I shall hope that your successor may commend himself as much to the confidence of this government, and be as careful of the relations which now exist between the government of Peru and of the United States as you have been in the distange of the duties.

The following is the letter of the Peruvian President recalling Minister Garcia:—

The following is the letter of the Peruvian President recalling Minister Garcia:—

Jose Baltas, Constitutional President of the Republic of Peru, to His Excellency, the President of the United States of America:—

SENOR—Bon José Autonio Garcia y Garcia having to pass to the discinarge of other functions, and having had the honor to exercise near your Excellency the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, I have determined to withdraw him from the exercise of the functions which he has discharged in your republic. On the leave taking of this functionary, he has it especially in charge to express to your Excellency my graditude for the kind reception which, during his mission, you have deigned to extend to him, and at the same time to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of the sincere friendship of Peru for the United States of North America.

Be pleased, sir, to accept the expression of the deep respect with which I am your leyal and true friend.

At the Government House in Lima, the 13th day of

friend.
At the Government House in Lima, the 13th day of January, 1869.
J. A. BARBENBARALEA, Minister of Foreign Relations.
Colonel M. Freyre, now Minister from Peru to Bo-

gots, succeeds Schor Garcia as the representative from Peru to the United States. He is expected to arrive here on the 20th inst. Sector Medina, Sector

tary of Legation, will be Charge d'Affaires until the arrival of Colonel Freyre. A few days ago Señor Medina met with a serious accident by being thrown from his horse, and for some time it was feared he could not recover. This has detained Señor Garcia longer than he expected. Movements of the Ways and Means Con

William D. Kelley, who arrived in this city several days since, among others interested in the ap-pointment of a Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, returned to Philadelphia this evening. Judge Kelley is one of the Committee of Ways and Means and expects to be present in the tour of in-vestigation into the working of the revenue in different parts of the country. The committee will meet in New York city on the 12th inst. and fix their plans for the trip and time of departure.

tural Implements by Immigrants.

The following circular has just been issued • collectors of customs and others:-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 5, 1869. The following question has been submitted to the

The following question has been submitted to the Department:—

Can wagons, sleighs, harness, ploughs and other implements brought by farmers arriving in the United States from Canada, as emigrants be admitted to entry free of duty, the same having been used by them in Canada?

The ninety-seventh sub-division of section twenty-three of the act of March 2, 1861, exempls from duty "wearing apparel in actual use and other personal effects, not merchandise, professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment of persons arriving in the United States, provided that this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale." I am of opinion that a liberal construction should be given in favor of immigrants to this provision of the law in relation to the articles above enumerated, when actually owned and used in their particular calling at the time of their quittings foreign country, and which they bring with them to this country with the intention of continuing to use them here, and that such articles under suod circumstances should be admitted duty free. In the execution of this ruling much is entrusted to the discretion of the officers of the customs, and they are cautioned alike against too great indifference and too unreasonable exercise of authority. If an immigrant presents himself with articles which has altered as the substantial and produces reasonable evidence of the truth of his statements to you, you are hereby authorized to admit the same to entry, free of duty, of course, no live stock can be admitted free, the act of May 16, 1896, being imperative, and requiring that all live animals shall be liable to and pay a duty of twenty per cent ad valorem. It may be proper to add that the provision in the ninety-seventh subdivision above quoted, viz., that this exemptions shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale

A circular was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury August 12, 1865, for the purpose of reliev-ing travellers passing from Canada into the United States from the annoyance caused by officers of the customs seizing articles of jewelry, Indian goods, &c., purchased as mementos and souvenirs. The circular exempted from duty all such articles as may have been procured in good faith as mementos, &c., when not exceeding in value twenty-five dollars. The privilege granted in this circular having been systematically abused by persons buying such articles for traffic in violation of the revenue laws, the Secretary has instructed the Collector at Suspension Bridge that the circular in question has been revoked. and Collectors are hereafter required to collect duties upon all articles brought by travellers from abroad, excepting such as are allowed by law or regulations to be entered free.

Retired With Honor.

Brevet Major General James C. Robinson, Colons Forty-third United States infantry, V. R. C., havir at his own request been ordered before an examfing board, is found incapacitated for active servion account of wounds received at the battle Spottsylvania Court House. The finding of Board is approved, and he is retired with the rank of Major General.

The following decision has been made to Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the act of April 10, 1869:—Dealers in liquo

seil in quantities less than five gallons and quantities of five gallons and upwards, mus special tax both as wholesale and retail deal A Delegation of Virginia Negroes at the House.
The colored delegation from Alexandria headed by R. D. Kelley, cailed upon the President to had an interview concerning appointmen is at that

place, and to tell him something about the feeling of the colored people on the subject of reco The interview was satisfactory to them. Personal.

Commissioner Delano left Washingtor , to-night on

# . BOUTWELL'S FINANCIAL POLIC Y.

(Special despatch to the Evenir Washington, When the fact became known this Secretary Boutweil had despatched sistant Secretary Van Dyck at New Yernment bonds to the amount of \$1,000 or the same plan by which gold is proposals, after due notice by advirence of the part of \$1,000 or the

foreshadows clearly the policy pursued while he remains at Treasury Department. In converciorrespondent this morning he sation to have a policy which no on stend, and which would preven the department from being used to enrich special country.

under

also in

country.

When it becomes necessary to present policy the fact will be before or after the close of bus that no one person could have over another through the fluctuations in the money market.

market.
In every case the information on would be published before the officers charged with executing the orders have official information as to the course they are to

have official information as to the course they are to pursue.

The Secretary will act end tirely according to the condition of the Treasury, policy by the receipts and partment, and not from the condition of the money market in New York or els ewhere.

If the receipts of gover ament justify it bonds will undoubtedly be purchase 1 in amounts larger than \$1,000,000 per week. It is the Secretary's purpose to hold these bonds as a sinking fund, and not to cancel them. He is sir onight grayed to change his order to buy bonds so 'ar as to substitute three per cent certificates in ther', place; but this he positively refuses to do.

# CIRICKET.

Opening Day of the St. George's Club.

This club held their opening day for the season yesterday afternoon at their ground back of Hoboken. Sides were chosen by Messrs. H. Butterfield and Aymar Cater, and a very lively first inning on such side took place. each side took place. Mr. Butterfield's side went to the bat first and scores so, of which Lee, Hill, Gibbes and Howell scored double figures, the play-being pretty good all round. In Lee's 14 were a 4.

Gibbes and Howell scored double figures, the playbeing pretty good all round. In Lee's 14 were a 4. two 3's and two 2's. Mr. Hill's 18 were composed of a 4, a 3 and singles.

Messrs. Higgins and Hatfield only scored single figures, and Mr. Gibbes made a fine score in his usual style, his figures being a 4, two 3's, two 2's' and singles; Mr. Howell's 18 counting a 3 and four 2's and singles; Mr. Cater's side only reached to 54, of which he got 9 by two fine hits for 4 each and a single. Mr. Eyre's 2 and 1 were well got. Mr. Haughton made four sate singles and Mr. Ogleby two 3's, a 2 and 1'er well got. Mr. Haughton made four sate singles and Mr. Ogleby two 3's, a 2 and 1'er well got. Mr. Haughton made four sate singles and Mr. Ogleby two 3's, a 2 and 1'er well got. Mr. Haughton made four sate singles and Mr. Ogleby two 3's, a 2 and 1'er he prospect of a brilliant season of matches is quite cheering, and as it only takes eventy-five minutes to reach the ground from the Barclay street boats, and as the slaughter houses near the railroad have been removed by the Hoboken authorities, it is expected that the ground will be a favorite resort for base ball clubs as well as the cricketers. The railroad is being newly graded, and during the past winter many fine new houses have been creeted on the top of the hill.

The following is the score:—

Mr. Butterleid, b. Norley. 16 Mance, b. Lae. 19 Mance, b. Gibbes. 18 Mance, b. Lae. 19 Mance, b. Lae. 19 Mance, b. Lae. 19 Mance, b.